gallery, to remark:

"Quite an unusual demonstration!"

made famous a two-hour-old baby.

McDonnell, son of Robert McDonnell.

regards to Mrs. McDonnell.

speak.

TWO-HOUR-OLD BABY HONORED.

The President did another thing. He

it was while the dinner was going on that

a humorous telegram was handed to Peter

McDonnell, informing him that he had

just become the grandfather of Patrick

which he had received when he rose to

And it was an ovation that was an ovation.

The committee had provided an American

flag and an Irish flag for each place.

The word had been passed around, and

when they rose to cheer the President

From the gallery the floor was a cauldron

of black arms and colored flags tossing over

the white table cloths. Six hundred men

cheered and roared and drowned out the

It was noticed that he appeared a little less

vigorous than he did at the time of his Little

Hungary dinner here. His eyelids were

somewhat red, as though with loss of sleep.

STIRBED BY AN IRISH SONG

But the old, boyish Roosevelt reasserted

itself when Judge Fitzgerald offered his

arm and led the way upstairs to the banquet

hall. As they mounted the stairs, the

cornet of the orchestra played "The Wear-

ing of the Green," accompanied by the

and waved his hand to the musicians as he

From decorations to souvenirs the

St Patrick. At either side of this was a

JUSTICE FITZGERALD'S WELCOME.

on the war, a third was supplied by mem-bers of our society. When the New York branch gave its first dinner in 1784 it was

composed largely of men who had been connected with the Revolutionary Army." The speaker went on to describe the ob-jects of the society, dwelling especially

on its broad charity.

"Friends and enemies of the Irish race agree on one thing," he added. "An Irishman never turns his back on a friend or an enemy. His reception differs in kind but is usually equal in degree.

"At the dinner given in 1782 George Washman received the received for the receiv

"At the dinner given in 1782 George Washington was the guest of honor. We cherish among our dearest memories the fact that the Father of Our Country once sat down with us. After a lapse of 123 years we welcome as the guest of the society the living symbol of the greatest power among the powers of the earth—the President of the United States."

WHEN ROOSEVELT BOSE TO SPEAK.

That brought the audience up standing, and right there they sprung the effect. Every man of them had an Irish and Ameri-

ried to speak twice and was cheered down

both times before he got the floor and began

The President's Speech.

"Judge Fitzgerald, and you my fellow members and fellow Americans, I listened with the greatest pleasure to the intro-duction of my good old friend the president

to-night as a sop to my well known prejudices. It was sent me by one of the members who when he came in was a father and is at this moment a grandfather. The

ADWICK

ARROW

QUARTER SIZE

MAKERS OF CLUSTY AND MCHARCH AND

telegram runs

on its broad charity.

Star Spangled Banner" heard.

for a longer chat.

entered the hall.

every man of them waved the two flags.

For

did the crowd. The President got up in his carriage and bowed right and left. "Hi, yi, for Teddy," yelled the crowd. Many started to follow, but the pace was too swift. It was a gallop then up Park

avenue to Seventy-sixth street. At the Parish house seventy-five policemen under Capt. Hogan guarded the block and novody was allowed through the lines without credentials. An enormous crowd gathered there while the President was in the house. He did not come out until a few minutes after 5 o'clock. The plan had been to return to Fifty-seventh street by way of Park avenue, but the President asked to be driven down Fifth avenue, where the parade crowds were still linger ing. At the corner of Seventy-sixth street a group of Irishmen with green flags gave

"Say, Teddy, you ought to have been an Irishman," yelled the leader, and the crowd yelled too, as his characteristic smile lighted up Mr. Roosevelt's face. The big hotels at the Plaza joined in the welcome.

It took the President only a few minutes to dress for the evening at his aunt's house, and he was ready to start for Delmonico's at 6 o'clock. Fifteen minutes before the start was made along came the Sixty-ninth, bands playing, colors flying, ready for the proud duty of escorting Mr. Roosevelt there. Straight and soldierly sat Col. Duffy astride his brown horse, as he led his men through Fifty-seventh street and them up in regimental front before the Roosevelt house. Then he sent Major Emmett in with the message that the Sixtyninth was waiting to accompany the Presi-

It was some minutes before Mr. Roose velt came out in response to this message and the soldiers stood at case. The band. bedecked with green plumage, was ordered up by Col. Duffy and formed under the stoop. Thousands of people hurried to witness the President's appearance.

Suddenly Col. Duffy, who had kept his eyes fixed on the front door, raised his hands, his orderly gave a blast on his bugle, up came each man's musket at "present arms" and out stepped the President. The sombreness of his black clothes and hat was relieved by a rather startling muffler of green, red and yellow stripes. As he came down the steps the band struck up "Garry Owen."

That's Custer's tune," said the President to Major Emmett and the police. "Custer told his men that if they couldn't fight to that they couldn't fight to anything.

There was a delay in getting the President's carriage. In the interval the President glanced along the ranks of the Sixtyninth and took off his hat in response to the cheers that came from the crowds behind the police lines. With him were Major John Byrne and V. P. Travers of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, who had come to escort him to the banquet.

The three entered the carriage, Col Duffy and the band took positions at the head of the line and off started the regiment, wheeling into Fifth avenue in company front. The President's carriage followed directly behind the ambulance corps. Behind it came carriages filled with detec-

Apparently no one had expected such a crowd as this display attracted. There were four mounted policemen about the carriage and with them two men of Col. Duffy's staff. In a moment they had all they could do to keep the crowd at a distance. The pace was slow and people ran close beside the carriage. Time and again mounted men rode up alongside the curb and tried to force people back onto the sidewalks, only to have them break through and be all around it a second

It was an indiscriminate mob. Big Tyree on the box kept half turned around in his seat, his eyes flitting over the crowd and his right hand in the pocket of his

crowd swelled to thousands and the Secret Service men looked a bit worried, especially as the carriage at times got far behind the marching soldiers. But the and boys running beside the carriage he waved his hands and his hat. Some women in a big automobile got up in their seats and shook their mut's at kim. The Presi-dent shook his silk hat in return. The Union Club windows were full, and so were windows of most of the residences

the windows of most of the residences.

All along it was a continuous ovation.

Outside Delmonico's people were packed up and down Fifth averue and in the cross streets. Mr. Roosevelt entered, and then just as the crowd began to move away suddenly the outside of the building blace in the production electric lights. in white and green electric lights on the lasicony on the second floor of the Fifth avenue side stepped the President. Just above the balcony hung the President's dent's flag, and on either side of him were

the American and Irish colors.

The people rushed back as if by magic and in a second Fifth avenue held a crowd packed solidly between the stoop lines and stretching up and drown for blocks. They got in front of the regiment drawn up pre-pared to move; they swept away the police. As Mr. Roosevelt looked down he was saluted with a cheer that drowned out the "Hail to the Chief" which the band had struck up under the inspiration of the

oene.

Detectives and some of the earlier arrivals on the balcony, but the President stood alone with his hat held over his breast, bowing in response to the deafening cheers.
Then, just as the cheers died away, the band struck up "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning." It made every one's feet go, and it made the President's, fligh up above the throng he could be seen, hat in the air, bobbing up and down to the magic of the tone, laughing like a boy, body laughed, including the pole and then there came a roar of " Teddy!" from thousands of throats.

On went the time, and up and down bobbed the President until it finished. Then there were more cheers and cries for a speech. "Not to-day," shouted the President in voice which could be heard in all the din.

a voice which could be heard in all the din.

"Remerabor this is the regiment's day."

Then the band hit up "Auld Lang Syne,"
and led the regiment in review past the
balcony on which the President stood.

When it was all over he bowed and went

The President stayed at the dinner till 10:20 o'clock. He sat out two speeches after his own. Then the Secret Service men with the help of Prof. Mike Donovan

men with the help of Frof. Mike Donovan made an alley through the crowd in the dining room to the door and his carriage.

There was a fair sized crowd to see him pass up Fifth avenue to Forty-fifth street and the Astor to the dinner of the Sons of the American Revolution. He reached the dining room about 11 o'clock, and the welcome he received there was a duplicate me he received there was a duplicate of the enthusiasm over him all day.

Mr. Roosevelt left the Hotel Astor at
11:30 o'clock, a committee of the Sons es-

corting him to his carriage. He was ac-companied by Commissioner McAdoo, who drove with him down Fifth avenue to Twenty-fourth street and thence to the Twenty-third street ferry. As the Presi-dent's carriage crossed Long Acre Square he was cheered again by the home-going theatre crowd

At Jersey City Chief of Police Murphy had twenty-five men lined up. Mrs. Roose-velt met the President there and they boarded the Olympia, which was the last car of a special train run as the first sec-tion of the New York and Southern Ex-

Just as the train was leaving the station there was some yelling to step it and an excited man ran up the platform. The train stopped and the excited one scrambled board. He was a Washington newspaper an who had come on with the President's

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Lax live Bromo Quintne Tablets. All gists reliad the money if it falls to cure. Groye's signature is on each box. 25c,—Ast,

Promise and the second second second

Block Signals - Double Track = Safety

are synonymous, and all are assured the traveler on the

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD

Buffalo and Niagara Falls

at 355 and 1234 Broadway, New York, 336 Fulton Street, Brook-

FINE PARADE OF IRISHMEN

AND A GREAT TURNOUT TO SEE THEM MARCH PAST.

Mayor Rode Part of the Way With Them -All the Counties of Ireland Repre sented-J. Sergeant Cram Mistaken for Roesevelt-Incidents of the Day.

If New York ever saw a better celebrated Patrick's day the oldest inhabitant a liar-not to say a carping Orangeman. The O'Connell parade of 1874 may have been bigger, but it graced no more general celebration. The streets fairly fluttered with the good green flag, set off everywhere by the colors of the United States.

No one who was on Fifth avenue north f Forty-second street from noon until dark had the slightest doubt as to the nature of the day's festivities. One careful calculator worked out a sum which showed that the parade was witnessed by a quarter of a million people. And a fine parade it was, indeed.

There were the marshals, with their green sashes, and the Sixty-ninth Regiment in its new uniforms, and the Irish Volunteers, and his Honor the Mayor, who had to leave town before the parade was over but rode as far up the avenue with the proession as there was time to do before his train left.

There were Charley Murphy of Tammany Hall and William Halpin of the Republican organization sitting side by side in another back with Father Bernard Brady to keep the peace between them-with no need for any peacemaking at all, so completely were political differences lost in the general celebration; then, too, there were thousands of the Kerry men, the Kilkenny men, the ongford men, the Sligo men, the Monaghan men the Kildare men, the Cork men, the Leitrim men, the Tipperary men, the Limer ick men, the Armagh men, the Tyrone men, the Meath men, the Wexford men, the Galway men, the Donegal men, the Derry men, the Antrim men, the Down men, the Fermanagh men, the Louth men, the Dublin nen, the Wicklow men, the Carlow men, the Waterford men, and many other associa-

tions and clubs just as full of Irish sentiment The people along the curbs and on the stoops of the fine houses on Fifth avenue and of the flats and less ornate houses in the side streets of Harlem, who may attempt to tell of them as they were?-the dear old women, their wrinkled faces happy as the children's, nodding and all but dancing to the music of the bands which played the "Wearing of the Green." the laughing girls. with a merry but modest flash of the eye at every good looking man in sight and at the homely men when good looking subjects were lacking; the long upper lipped gray neads, renewing the fire of their youth in the enjoyment of the gay scenes and the babies, the hundreds and thousands of fat

Those who marched and rode up the Those who marched and rode up the sight. There have been those who have assured New York that the old Irish stock was dying out and was being crowded to the wall by the addition of radically different races to the city's population.

It needed long searching yesterday to find a feec in the growds that was not reserved.

faced babies sitting and leaning along the

find a face in the crowds that was not pos sessed of more or less modified charac-teristics of the sons of the old sod. Again was the verdict pronounced in full earnest, "Thank God! The Irish are not all gone All gone. It seemed impossible here could be so many of them on at there o

the continent.

The parade was to have started up Fifth avenue at 2 o'clock from Forty-second street. At that hour the Fifth avenue sidewalks were impassable from Forty-second street to the Cathedral. The side treets were but little better. was so full of good nature that the only duty of the police was to maintain the curb line. This they had some difficulty in doing at the cross streets. In the general desire of the multitude to get out where there was a good clear view of everything

that was going on.

A pleasing incident just before the beginning of the parade was made up of the succession of events which happened to i. Greek ice cream vender in East Fortyfifth street, just off the avenue. A number of small boys had patronized him.
One of them thought his change insuffi-The Greek was not disposed to argue

the matter; the lad was.
"Gimme mechange," he said. "Or Fil
get it. This is St. Patrick's day and I'm
Irish." 'Ta hell with the Irish!" screamed the

Greek. 'I no give any change!"

He did not say any more. His ice cream cart rose in the air and came down in many places. It snowed ice cream packages all over the middle of the street and both widowship. The Greek construct widowship. sidewalks. The Greek escaped under the cover of the storm, yelling like a burnt pup. Then everybody laughed and resumed the watch for the head of the pro-

Ceasion.

There was some misunderstanding about the place where the Mayor was to join the procession. At half past 2 he came down the avenue and waited for the parade at the avenue and waited for the parade at Forty-ninth street. In the carriage with him were Mgr. Charles McCreedy, county chaplain of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, under the auspices of which the parade was held, Auxiliary Bishop Thomas Cusack and J. Sergeant Cram. In the next carriage was Father Brady, the State Chaplain of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Charles F. Murphy and William Halpin.

Halpin.
The Mayor, after acknowledging cheers of the crowd along both curbs by raising his hat, sat back and waited for the raising his hat, sat back and waited for the parade to come up. It was a fine sight when it came. Marshal Gligar, on a tremendous big bay horse, was in front, with John Conroy and John J. Commins, his chief aides, close behind, decked out in green sashes so wide that they cast a reflected color for blocks ahead.

There were twenty or more other aides.

ected color for blocks ahead.

There were twenty or more other aides, and then came the Sixty-ninth Regiment, at by Col. Duffy and stepping out to the Wearing of the Green," played by its own and. The Sixty-ninth had a hard day of it, between going to the Cathedral to high mass in the morning, parading with the Ancient Order of Hibernians in the after-

> "SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS" The Silversmith Knows that spoons, forks, knives, etc., of best reputation bear the trade mark

"1847 ROGERS BROS. The 50 years since they were first

ntroduced have developed nothing In buying Tea Sets, Candelabra, Trays, etc., ask for the goods of MERIDEN BRITA CO. noon and with the President later, but at this stage of the game it marched with spirit and precision and the new uniforms, from the white banded caps and the pale blue overcoats to the buff leggins, gave the

blue overcoats to the buff leggins, gave the men an appearance of liveliness and smartness which set the street cheering.

The Irish Volunteers were not so showy, but they swung along doggedly and got their share of the applause.

I be Mayor's carriare and the others fell in line behind the Irish Volunteers. Throughout the march whenever the spectators recognized the Mayor there were cheering and bandclapping for him to answer. It came impartially from the windows of the clubs and from the roofs where the almost hysterically enthusiastic chambermaids hysterically enthusiastic chambermaids peered down at the marchers and waved

Many Fifth avenue residents seemed to have given over their houses altogether to their servants, and the men and women help together leaned out of the windows d waved anything green they could grab, om properly made flags to silk table

Justice Dugro had invited a distinguished company of ladies to fill the balconies of the Hotel Savoy and there were few indeed, among the paraders, even in the ranks of the Sixty-ninth, who kept their eyes to the

ont in passing. The park wall was covered with men and one park wall was covered with their and women standing and holding each other on, and the space between the wall and the curb was jammed. Wherever a rise within the park made an elevated standing place the people crowded in and took possession. was there such anxiety to see every-

"Sorry, mister," said a small, black haired

"Sorry, mister," said a small, black haired young woman of about six years to a policeman who could have devoured her in two bites. "Sorry, but you've got to move. I can't see." And she jabbed him gently in the knees with her clenched fist.

The Mayor had to leave the procession at Sixty-seventh street. Bishop Cusack went with him. They departed on foot and J. Sergeant Cram took the seat the Mayor had left. From that time on Mr. Cram was saluted from both curbs as "Teddy," and gave innocent pleasure to thousands who believed that he was the President of the United States.

Mr. Cram's somewhat stocky habit and his gold rimmed eyeglasses met all

Mr. Cram's somewhat stocky hacht and his gold rimmed eyeglasses met all the mental ideals most of the people had formed of Mr. Roosevelt, apparently. But the incense thus burned was apparently too strong for him, and he had his carriage turned out at 110th street.

Mr. Murphy, Mr. Halpin and Father Brady, Commissioner McAdoo, Magistrate

Moss and others in the carriages with them kept on to the bitter end. The end was rather bitter. It had been arranged that the final review was to be in front of Sulzer's Harlem Park, at Second avenue and 127th street. Between the Second avenue street cars and the elevated pillars and the general congestion incident to the breaking up of a parade, the review was hardly as impres-

parade, the review was hardly as the sive as the march up had been.

But they all passed Marshal Gilgar, the different societies and the companies and regiments of cadets and the braying bands, them becoming out "The Wearing" all of them booming out "The Wearing of the Green." The Irish soul that could not have been quickened by any band that played yesterday, but especially by the Catholic Protectory Band, with its hundred pieces, was unworthy of its day and generation.

MISHAPS ALONG THE LINE.

Several persons were slightly injured yesterday in trying to get good vantage points in which to look at the parade. Roundsman Daniel McCarthy, a mounted cop, who was one of the escort to the Sixtyninth Regiment, was thrown from his horse after the parade and his right shoulder

With several other mounted men McCarthy was on the way to the stables, when his horse shied going over a bridge on the bridle road in Central Park at Sixtyhorse and the animal fell on him. The who were with him went to his aid, when they got him from under the horse he was unconscious. He was taken to the Arsenal and attended by an ambulance McCarthy, who is attached to

he Third precinct, went home. Mrs. Edward Rankin of 1850 Second a venue was holding her three-year-old son Albert in her arms in front of Isaac V. Brokaw's use at 1 East Seventy-ninth street, when e crowd in front of her began to push Mrs. Rankin and her child went over a lov one railing in front of the house and la distance of five feet into the areaway s. Rankin's shoulder was sprained and boy's left ankle was hurt by the fail. h were taken to the Presbyterian Hos-

Mrs. Lydia Wright, a widow, 63 years old, of 11 East Ninety-sixth street, was perched on top of the Central Park wall at Ninety-sixth street, when she lost her balance and tumbled into the park. She Presbyterian Hospital.

WICKED FALSE ALARM.

Mischief Maker Brings Fire Engines Dashing Into 5th Avenue Parade Crowd.

As the St. Patrick's Day parade was passing along Fifth avenue some mischief maker rang a fire alarm at 3:10 o'clock from an auxiliary box on the second floor of the Bristol building, at 500 Fifth avenue, just north of Forty-second street. The first intimation the crowds and police had that an alarm had been sounded was when they heard the clanging of gongs and tooting of whistles as the fire apparatus dashed up.

The police had the crosswalks at the Forty-second street corner clear and the people who stood across other streets which run into the avenue down which engines and trucks clattered were quickly hustled to the sidewalks. The carriages in the parade were steered to the east wide

of the roadway. of the roadway.

There was a good deal of excitement, which developed into an incipient panic among the women and children on the walks, but the police checked it quickly nd held the crowds steady, so that nobody as hurt. The firemen did not know where o go, as there was no s gn of a fire anywhere, and it was not until the superin-tendent of the Bristol building discovered the smashed fire box that the source of the alarm was learned. Whoever turned in the alarm got away without being caught.

FISH BANQUET IN BROOKLYN.

Celtie Club of Bay Ridge Has a Big Celebration at Prospect Hall.

Over 1,000 patriotic Irishmen and Irish omen partook of a St. Patrick's day banmet at Prospect Hall in Brooklyn last night, given under the direction of the Celtic Club of Bay Ridge. The menu was restricted to fish, the necessary dispensa-tion to partake of meat not having been secured owing to a misunderstanding on the part of the dinner committee. There

the part of the dinner committee. There was, however, an elaborate dinner with attendant luxuries.

Among the speakers were the Rev. William T. McGenil, Senator P. H. McCarren, Luke D. Stapleton, Daniel I. Griffin, John Sherwin Crosby and William J. Kohler. Following the banquet there were vaudeille acts and dancing.

A GUARANTEED CURE + OR PILES fuching, Blind, Bleeding or a struding Piles Your druggist will refund money of PAZO OINT MENT take to cure you in 6 to 14 Jays. 500.—Ads IRISH CHEERS FOR ROOSEVELT SONS OF ST. PATRICK GIVE HIM A ROUSING WELCOME. Begins His Speech by Celebrating a Two-Hour-Old Baby-Praises the Work of the Irish in the Civil War and Tells



Sends his regrets to President. He is the first on record since the President attended a Friendly Sons of St. Patrick dinner. He is a fine singer. No race suicide in this family. Weighs eight pounds and looks like the whole family.

"Now I want you to join me in drinking the health of Patrick McDonnell and Peter McDonnell and, above all, of Mrs. McDon-

The diners, who had punctuated the The diners, who had punctuated the telegram with laughter, rose at this and drank the health with a will and three cheers. When they died down, President Roosevelt swung into the body of his speech.

"The Judge has spoken to you of the formation of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in Colonial days. Long before the outbreak of the Kevolution there the outbreak of the Kevolution there had begun on the soil of the colonies The telegram was handed up to the President, who read it as a preamble to his speech and ended by proposing the health of all three generations, with special This brought an encore to the ovation the outbreak of the revolution there had begun on the soil of the colonies which afterward became the United States that mixture of races which has been and still is one of the most important features in our history as a people. At the time early in the eighteenth century when the immigrants from Ireland first people in numbers to this country began to come in numbers to this country the race elements in our population were still imperfectly fused, and for some time still imperfectly fused, and for some time the new Irish strain was clearly distinguishable from the others. There was a peculiarity about these immigrants who came from Ireland to the colories during the eighteenth century which has never been paralleled in the case of any other immigrants whatsoever. In all other cases, since the very first settlements, the pushing westward of the frontiers has been due primarily to the men of native birth. But the immigrants from Ireland in the seventeenth century pushed boldly through the settled districts and planted them orchestra, which was trying to make "The President Roosevelt arrived just after half past 6. He was hurried up to the coat room, where Justice James Fitzgerald took him in tow and led him to the hall on the third floor. Justice Fitzgerald and John settled districts and planted them-Fox stood beside him, while he received the settled districts and planted themselves as the advance guard of the conquering civilization on the borders of the Indian haunted wilderness. In Maine and northern New Hampshire, in western Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North Carothe members, the Justice introducing them. The President said a few words to each of his old friends and stopped two or three

lina, alike, this was true.

"By the time the revolution broke out these men had begun to mix with their fellows of other stocks, and they furnished their full share of leadership in the great struggle which made us a nation. Among their number was Commodore John Barry, one of the three or four officers to whom one of the three of the most. On land they furnished Generals like Montgomery, who fell so gloriously at Quebec, and Sullivan, the conqueror of the Iroquois, who came of a New Hampshire family which furnished Governors to three New Forgland States.

England States,
It was Mrs. Sullivan who said that she used to work in the fields with a future Governor of Massachusetts in her arms and future Governors of New Hampshire tap of the drum. The President grinned

and future Governors of New Hampshire and Vermont tagging hehind her.

*While the Continental troops of the hardest fighter among Washington's Generals, Mad Anthony Wayne, were recruited so largely from this stock that Light Horse Harry Lee always re-ferred to them as The Line of Ireland. Friendly Sons had "done it regardless." The panels of the gold dining room carried clusters of American and Irish flags, bound with the national arms. Streamers of colored lights, twined with green, ran from the corners of the room and met under the centre chandelier. Back of the ferred to them as The Line of Ireland. Nor must we forget that of this same stock there was a boy during the days of the Revolution who afterward became the guest table was the society's old painting of President one of the public men who left his impress most deeply upon our nation, old Andrew Jackson, the victor of New President's flag, and above it was the motto in electric lights, "Cead Mile Failte" (a hundred thousand welcomes.) The guest table was strewn with roses

IRELAND'S PART IN CIVIL WAR.

and at the end of each table was a bronze harp of Ireland The souvenirs were, "In the second great crisis of our plaques of bronze, with an ornamental country's history—the period of the civil war—the part played by the men of Irish birth or parentage was no leas striking than it had been in the Revolution. Among design showing Erin and portraits of Washthe three or four great Generals who led the Northern army in the war stood Phil Sheridan. Some of those whom I am now At five minutes past 9 Justice Fitzgerald called the dinner to order and introduced President Roosevelt, speaking in part as addressing served in that immortal brigade which on the fatal day of Fredericksburg left its dead closest to the stone wall which marked the limit that could not be over-The original rolls of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick have the names of many dis-tinguished Irishmen who subsequently ren-dered great service to the American cause. Of the money raised in Philadelphia to carry

As you remember, I had the honor lately f being a regimental commander in a ather small war. Two of the men, both Captains, who were killed in that regi-ment were sons of men who fell in that charge at Fredericksburg. Capt. Buel D'Neil showed the same indifference death, the same courage in the face of supreme danger, that his father showed when he fell in the most heroic charge of

the civil war.

"The people who have come to this country from Ireland have contributed to the stock of our common citizenship qualities which are essential to the welfare of every great nation. They are a masterful race, of rugged character—a race the qualities of whose womanhood have become proverbial, while its men have the elemental, the in-dispensable virtues of working hard in time of peace and fighting hard in time of peace and fighting hard in time of war. In every walk of life men of this blood have stood, and now stand, preem-linent as statesmen and as soldiers, on the bench, at the bar, and in business. They are doing their full share toward the artistic and literary development of the country.

"And right here let me make a special plea to you. We Americans take a just pride in the development of our great uni-versities, and more and more we are seeking to provide for original and creative work in these universities. I hope that an earnest effort will be made to endow chairs in American universities for the study of Celtic literature and for research in Celtic anprovide for original and creative work in tiquities. It is only of recent years that the extraordinary wealth and beauty of the old

Every man of them had an Irish and American flag entwined, and there was where they unfurled them. The orchestra, unheard for the cheering, played "The Star Spangled Banner," and when, after going through the music three times it made itself heard the diners took it up and the flags danced in time with the music. The President Celtic Sagas have been fully appreciated and we of America, who have so large a Celtic strain in our blood, can not afford to be behindhand in the work of adding to dern scholarship by bringing within its ken the great Celtic literature of the past. AMERICANS BEFORE ALL

of this society. He did me more than justice when he described the difficulty of getting me on here. The difficulty would have me on here. The difficulty would have been to keep me away. All I needed was the invitation. [Cheers]. It is of course a matter of peculiar pleasure for me to come to my own city and meet so many men whom I have known for the past quarter of a century—for it is nearly that long ago, Judge [turning to Fitzgerald], when we met in the New York Legislature—and to be greeted as I am greeted to-night. "I wish to express at the outset my special sense of obligation to Col. Duffy and the officers and men of the Sixty-ninth who formed my escort to-day. I shall write Col. Duffy later to give my thanks in a formal note, but I wish to express my thanks thus publicly to-night. "My fellow countrymen, I have spoken tonight especially of what has been done for this nation of ours by its sons of Irish blood. But, after all, in speaking to you or any other body of my fellow citizens, no matter from what Old World country they themselves or their forefathers may have come, the or their forefathers may have come, the great thing to remember is that we are all of us Americans. Let us keep our pride in the stocks from which we have sprung; but let us show that pride not by holding aloof one from another, least of all by preserving the Old World jealousies and bitternesses, but by joining in a spirit of generous rivalry to see which can do most for our spect compron country. publicly to-night.

"Before I begin my speech proper, I wish to read a telegram which was handed me great common country.

"Americanism is not a matter of creed, or birthplace, or descent. That man is the best American who has in him the American

spirit, the American soul. Such a man fear t the strong and harms not the weak. He looks beyond the accidents of occupation or social condition, and halis each of his fellow citizens as his brother, asking nothing save that each shall treat the other on his worth as a man, and that they shall join together to do all that in them lies for the uplifting of this mighty and vigorous people. In our veins runs the blood of many an Old World reins runs the blood of many an Old World
nation. We are kin to each of those nations,
and yet identical with none. Our policy
should be one of cordial friendship for all,
and yet we should keep ever before our
eyes the fact that we are ourselves a separate people, with our own ideals and standards, and destined whether for better or for worse, to work out a wholly new national

The fate of the twentieth century will n no small degree depend upon the quality of citizenship, developed on this continent. Surely such a thought must thrill us with the resolute purpose so to bear ourselves that the name American shall stand as the symbol of just, generous and fearless dealing with all men and all nations. Let us be true

THREE CHEERS THREE TIMES OVER. "Three cheers for Teddy!" howled some one with a vigorous Irish voice as the Presi-dent sat down. The diners and the flags dent sat down. The diners and the cheers went up together again, and the cheers bulged out the walls. "Three more!" yelled the voice, and they were given, and still three more. Then, spontaneously, they began to sing, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," the orchestra filling in and catching

Thee," the orchestra filling in and cases up as best it could.

The President started to sit down after that, but they wouldn't let him. They sang "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," and modified the old college yell as follows:

"Who is Teddy Roosevelt?"

"First in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen.

"Thump-thump-a-thump-thump-a-thump-thump-thump!" After that they let him sit down.

JUSTICE KEOGH ON HIS RACE.

Justice Martin J. Keogh was the next speaker. He said in part:

"At least once a year Irishmen of New York are extolled and their few vices defended. I have no grievances to bewall. I see in the island to-day signs of a great revival. They are facing the future, not in a vengeful spirit, but are reconstructing a distinctly Irish country. While all this great industrial revival is going on, through the midst of it runs the revived fight for political independence."

The President had to keep his engagement at the Hotel Astor and was forced to leave before the other speakers could be heard. He departed the room at 10:20. The diners sang "He's a Jolly Good Fellow," and followed this by cheer after cheer.

J. I. C. Clarke read an original poem and Bourke Cockran and Corporation Counsel Delany were the other speakers of the evening. JUSTICE KEOGH ON HIS BACE.

ROOSEVELT'S FINAL WELCOME. Comes From Sons of Revolution Whe Present to Him a Badge.

President Roosevelt was the guest last night of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution at its annual banquet in the big ballroom of the Hotel Astor. Mr. Roosevelt was not among strangers. He is himself a member of the society, and when he left the banquet room hurrying to catch his train on the return trip to Washington he wore the insignia of the society, presented to him by the diners.

It was 10:50 o'clock when the President It was 10:50 o'clock when the President entered the ballroom. It was crowded to the doors, more than a thousand persons, about as many women as men, rubbing elbows at the closely arranged tables.

Each diner long before the President appeared had been supplied with a "President's flag," a blue field with an eagle and the national coat of arms on it, and Mr. Roosevelt and his party, as they made their way up through the narrow aisle that had been opened to the speakers' table, were actually hidden by the fluttering pennants.

The President was greeted by the society's president and toastmaster, Walter S. Logan,

president and toastmaster, Walter S. Logan and escorted to his seat on Mr. Logan's

right.
In the President's party were Secretary
Loeb, Commissioner McAdoo, Dr. Stokes,
the President's physician, and Mike Donovan, Mr. Rooseveit's boxing instructor.
Mike, it was said, was having the time of
his life. He had been to the St. Patrick's
day dinner with the Presidential party at
Delmonico's.
Commisioner McAdoo, it was said, had

made him a detective sergeant for the day and assigned him to duty on the staff which guarded Mr. Roosevelt. Mike had a seat at the dinner near the speaker's table. The President before he took his seat greeted his uncle Robert B. Roosevelt warmly. The senior Roosevelt sat on the President's right. Gen. Logan in introducing Mr. Roosevelt

said:
"Mr. President: During the earlier exercises of the evening I said that you had gone to the dinner of the St. Patrick's Society first because when you came here you were coming home. We are proud you were coming home. We are proud of the fact that the President of the United States is a member of the society and pays

"We are very proud of the fact that we have as a hostage for his continuance in the society his grand old uncle. We would emphasize the fact that he is a member of emphasize the fact that he is a member of the society, and I now have the honor to present to him a badge which will be a sign wherever he goes that he is a son of the American Revolution."

The President said in part:
"I am glad to greet not only the Sons
ut the Daughters of the American Revolu-

tion. It is indeed a pleasure to be with you and say words partly of greeting to you and partly in reference to what I feel should be asked of a society like this.

"The Society of the Sons of the American Revolution ought to fulfil more than one function. In the first place, it should, ot course, keep up a sense of continuity with the past. It is a good thing, a preeminently good thing, for the nation never to lose sight. good thing, for the nation never to lose sight of what has been done by those who founded and those who preserved the Republic. "It is eminently fitting that there should

be associations banded together for the especial purpose of keeping fresh in our memory the men of the past and what they did. But if these associations are intended merely as a relaxation or mental exercise then they come lamentably short of what they ought to be

they ought to be "
"The way to pay effective homage to the
mighty men of the past is to live decently
and effectively in the present.
"Now, we have the right to expect every society like this to be a nucleus for patriotic encieavor in the affairs of the day. In studying the past societies like this should pay he not only to what is pleasant to read about but also to what is unpleasant. I don't think a diet of all bread is good for anybody. It is no more beneficial to a body like this than it is to an individual. Admiral Coghlan (pointing to the Rear Admiral on his left) will tell you that, and I don't know a better type of the American fighting

"The first step in bringing the navy into its present degree of marksmanship was the realization that it wasn't what it ought

We ought not to permit ourselves to be we ought not to permit ourselves to be led away in blindness by a failure to ap-preciate whatever was wrong in the past. Read what Washington said about the aver-age militia regiment in the Revolutionary War and you won't find that he used com-

plimentary language.

"It is because our people declined to accept Washington's judgment on the militia that the first two years of the War of 1812 resulted not only disastrously but fatally. We didn't begin to win on land fatally. We didn't begin to win on land until we had evolved through mighty hard knocks a small army on the northern fron-tire which, when evolved, proved capable of doing what no army of Continental "I ask a society like this to teach the

truth, the truth that helps even if it hurts in the helping. Don't be afraid of pointing out the defects, and don't commit the criminal folly of speaking of the mistakes just as you would speak of the acts of wisdom, for if you do it will be impossible to learn anything from you.

President Roosevelt turned then to the

"Admiral Coghlan," said he, "saw the United States at the close of the civil war Admiral Cognan, said he, saw the United States at the close of the civil war one of the great naval powers of the earth. He saw us in 1882 reduced to a power of fifth rate. Then he saw us begin to build up again until, taking into account the ships that are being built and those that are authorized, and above all things taking into account the way in which they are handled, we rank as one of the big naval powers of the earth. owers of the earth.
"I say we rank as such. We are a power

"I say we rank as such. We are a power potent for peace because we deliberately faced the fact that we didn't have a navy worth anything in 1882. The navy has always been my special hobby, for it is the one thing above all others on which the nation must depend to uphold its honor. "We had to educate people alowly up to the need of a navy. We had to overcome the arguments of excellent people who said: 'Yes, we must have fighting ships, but only for defence.'

That is, we must have ships not for

"That is, we must have ships not for nghting, but for parrying. No fight was ever won by parrying. If that had happened Admiral Coghlan and his officers would have been cooped up behind the Golden Gate defending San Francisco, and the war never would have ended.

What is a manufacturer to do when the retailer insists on selling his product for more than the regular retail price? What is he to do when the retailer discriminates in favor of a similar product in place of his, because that article pays him a better profit?

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We won because the people had waked up to the fact that in the navy we have the best type of ships and that it is most foolish to hit soft. Don't hit at all if you can help it, but never hit soft."

President Roosevelt said that another obstacle which had to be overcome in the upbuilding of the navy was that set up by persons who said that it was all a manifestation of jingoism, who declare that there is no reason why this country ever should have a war. One Congressman, the President naves war. One Congressman, the President said, gave as an argument against an in-creased navy that he would much prefer

"So do I," the President continued, "but suppose the other man won't arbitrate?"

"What we need," he added, "is to provide for the personnel of the new ships, hurratheir building and see to it that there is the highest efficiency in handling them."

As regards the army the President said that he was very sorry indeed that Conthat he was very sorry indeed that Con-gress had failed to provide for field man-

"It is," said the President, "the greatest mistake in the world not to continue the mano-uvres for the Regular army. We have a small Regulararmy. It is not advisable or necessary for us to have a large one. It is advisable and necessary, however, that it should be kept efficient as a whole. I firmly believe that with an even chance the officers and enlisted men in our army offer material quite as good as in any army in the world. And it is because I believe this that I think it a crime not to

The President concluded:

rive the officers and enlisted men an equal

chance."

The President concluded:

"Study the Revolutionary War, study the War of 1812, study the Mexican War, not only from the standpoint of its victories, but also from the standpoint of its defeats and see to it that in our policy we carry out the policies that won victories and avoid those that brought defeats.

"Let me reiterate. I speak in the interest of peace. I ask for an efficient army and navy, this for a country that will not stop building the Isthmian Canal, that will not surrender its island poesessions. Then take such a step as will make your hold on those possessions effective and not empty bluster. So it is also in civic affairs. Study what was done in the past by men who made errors no less than what was done by those who won triumphs."

Rear Admiral Coghlan spoke after President Roosevelt had left and some of the diners thought he refuted a remark made by the President about the number of battleships. Rear Admiral Coghlan said in part."

The President took all the wind out of the part of the part of the control of the c

ships. Rear Admiral Coghian said in part:
"The President took all the wind out of my sails. However, let me begin with the old adage, 'In time of peace prepare for war.'
The President spoke of having some forty ships. As a matter of fact we will have only twenty-seven ships by next Spring, when the new ones are completed, and only sixteen are first class battleships, to defend the country. We shall also have some

the country. We shall also have some twelve armored cruisers, but those cannot be called battleships.

"In 1906 we will need some 65,000 enlisted men in the navy and we will have to try to get the best men. We must be prepared. Our losses in the Spanish war, though few, were the result of unpreparedthough few, were the result of unpreparedness. We have had good results indeed, but we can't be sure that those results will always follow. We must build up our navy uniformly and rapidly. Our personnel is improving very rapidly and at present is equal if not superior to any navy we know of. You hear a good deal about desertions from the navy. Let me say that list year less than 9 per cent. deserted and those were mostly from the servants' department, chiefly foreigners, of whom we hope to get rid. Now 90 per cent. of all enlisted men are American born.

"Let me conclude that the navy as the President said, is not built to make war

President said, is not built to make war with, but to insure peace."

Other speakers were Gen. Frederick Dent Grant and Justice J. Franklin Fort of New Jersey.

Loving Cup for P. J. Ryder-

The Shamrock Club of the Third Assembly district held its St. Patrick's day dinner at the Palace Hotel, Christopher and West strests, on Thursday evening. The principal event of the evening was the presentation of a silver loving cup by ex-Judge Wauhope Lynn of the First Dis-trict Municipal Court to Patrick J. Ryder, the Tammany seader of the district.